

IF POLICEMAN SCHLAMP IS SUSPECTED OF MURDER, WHY IS HE NOT LOCKED UP?

Chief and Captain Father Ugly Charges, but He Is Free.

WALKS HARLEM STREETS.

Watched and Not Allowed to Defend Himself, the Suspect Is Not Under Arrest.

"The public may be assured that the culprit's being a policeman will not deter this department from doing its duty. No position or influence can save the murderer if we find the right one."

Statement made by Chief of Police Devery concerning the suspicion that Policeman Schlamp is implicated in the murder of Henry Knuts, the Harlem undertaker.

Why does Chief Devery feel it necessary to declare that if the murderer proves to be a policeman he will be punished, and that neither position nor influence can save the culprit? Does he think that any one feels that a policeman has rights before the law not enjoyed by any other citizen? Is there reason to suppose that a policeman, if guilty of the gravest crime, can be protected in the city of New York, or that position or influence can save a murderer from his due?

Is it not plain to Chief Devery and to every one else that if a policeman—the sworn guardian of the people—is guilty of a crime against law and order, he should bear the full rigors of the law he has outraged, and should not, as now, more consideration than the citizen who does not wear a shield? Is it not strange that the head of the police force should feel it incumbent upon himself to say that a culprit, although a policeman, would not be protected?

Why is Schlamp not locked up if there is ground for making public evidence against him that may damn him forever, guilty or guiltless?

New York was treated yesterday to the extraordinary spectacle of a man said to be suspected of the gravest of crimes walking free from the station house to his home to have his meals and to see his wife. The principal in this remarkable affair is Frank P. Schlamp, a policeman attached to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street station house upon whose post of duty the murder of Henry Knuts, the Harlem undertaker, was committed.

The position of Schlamp is decidedly unique. It must be borne in mind that he is not under arrest, Chief of Police Devery declares positively that he is not under arrest, Captain Steinhilber, Schlamp's commander, asserted for the twentieth time yesterday that the policeman was not, less than that with the crime of slaying the undertaker and was not under arrest.

In the face of these facts Chief Devery has given out to the public a statement which declares unequivocally that the policeman is suspected of the murder, and in which he recites at length, as set down in the Journal yesterday, the circumstances which indicate Schlamp's criminal connection with the matter. It is pointed out that if any other citizen, no matter how poor or how slight he was, was so strongly suspected of murder, that the police saw fit to give out the damaging evidence found against him, would he not be under arrest? It is pointed out that if Schlamp is guilty, he would be under arrest, and that the Chief's orders were that no one should see him.

"He does not want to see newspaper men or to have a lawyer," said the Captain. Asked if this fact might be established by sending in a note to the suspect, the Captain at first hesitated, but then he declared that it would violate his instructions to permit a note to be sent in.

Everything indicated that Schlamp was either being treated with leniency beyond the law or was deprived of certain rights of citizenship also against the law.

Chief Devery, and nearly every other member of the Police Department engaged upon the mystery, has asserted for publication that he and his fellow officers, directed by the Chief, are not under arrest, but that if Schlamp should reply that he would see a reporter, still a reporter would not be sent to see him.

It is agreed in police circles that it was certainly strange that he heard no noise at all in the night, in the face of the fact that his husband was struck three nervous blows and that he was found under where he had stood, his head being not more than fifteen feet from his body.

On the other hand, it is asserted that it is a heavy sleeper.

It is quite certain that the three dogs at the undertaker paid no heed to the violent deed, nor did they bark or whine, while the largest of the trio of dumb witnesses to the murder, a fully grown St. Bernard, would naturally have attacked a stranger. The dogs were not even marked with blood, which they surely would have been had they sought to protect their master, and the theory is that so familiar were they with the murderer that they lay quietly throughout the tragedy.

Dogs Knew Lots of Men.

Wellford, the negro, under arrest because he was the last man seen with Knuts, was known to the dogs. The half dozen policemen, including Schlamp, who made the undertaking shop a surgery on Wherry night, were also known to the animals. Many other persons in the neighborhood were familiar to them. They were accustomed to have men come and go in the night, for the five policemen, including



These Dogs Saw Knuts, Their Master, Killed, Yet Did Not Bark.

One of the many puzzling things in the murder of the Harlem undertaker is that it was committed in the presence of his three dogs, one of them a full-grown St. Bernard. Notwithstanding this, no one heard the dogs bark while the inference of the police being that the crime must have been committed by some one whom the animals were well acquainted with.

Schlamp, had keys to the front door of the shop.

There were a great many men callers at the Knuts living rooms, over the shop, policeman and others, but Knuts was noted for his hospitality, and there are many witnesses to the fact that the men called at his invitation and to see him, not his wife.

The theory was presented yesterday that Schlamp was not supposed to have murdered Knuts at all, but that he was suspected of knowing who the murderer was and of shielding him. It was said that another policeman was suspected, but the police declared that positively no other policeman was under suspicion.

There are a number of circumstances, Schlamp's friends declare, that make it incredible that he should have committed the crime under the conditions of the police theory, unless he had taken leave of his senses.

He must have known, they say, that Knuts was across the street, and was likely to return at any moment, for he was quite familiar with Knuts's habits. That Mrs. Knuts and a visitor should have waited to be caught exactly where she, at least, knew her husband would first come is pointed out as ridiculous.

Police Are All at Sea.

After all, the police know that Knuts was murdered, and, apparently, that is all they do know. The theory that the murder was not for robbery is founded on reasoning and not on any material fact. This the police deny.

Police are all at sea, says a man who knows Knuts. He is being watched and that several clues pointing to other persons are being followed. He says, too, that he is very far from feeling that he can put his finger on the murderer. Neither the captain nor Chief Devery explains why the suspicious against Schlamp were given out, for he has sufficient evidence upon which to have him regularly committed on a charge of murder. Neither does he offer to explain the names of the peculiar proceedings against the policeman.

Whatever the outcome is, Schlamp will certainly be dismissed from the police force, and he will have been committed to admit gross negligence of duty.

WILL SELL 6,131,759 ACRES BY AUCTION.

Union Pacific Railway Begins Today the Sale of Its Lands in Four Western States.

Omaha, Neb., March 5.—The Union Pacific Railway Company will tomorrow morning begin the sale by auction of lands aggregating 6,131,759 acres and covered by the sinking fund mortgage given by the company on December 8, 1873, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as trustee.

The lands are in Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah. The disposition of the property and the confirmation of the sale will practically clean up all the financial difficulties of the road incurred previous to the taking control by the present management.

The upset price is \$4,905,000 for all the land. There is little question that the property will be bid in by the Union Pacific Company.

MONEY AND SUPPLIES FOR STARVING CUBANS.

International Brotherhood League Learns from Mrs. Tingley of the Great Existing Need for Them.

556 The International Brotherhood League met last Saturday at its headquarters, No. 144 Madison avenue, for the purpose of raising money and receiving subscriptions of supplies for the starving Cubans and sick soldiers in Cuba.

Several letters were read from Mrs. Tingley, president of the brotherhood, who, accompanied by a number of physicians and a corps of trained nurses, who all volunteered their services, sailed for Santiago de Cuba, on the transport Berlin, on February 3 last. Mrs. Tingley graphically pictures the horrors of the starving Cubans and the need for a great contribution of supplies.

A considerable sum of money was received at the meeting, which will insure a good shipment on the government transport which sails next Wednesday. All present pledged themselves to do every effort to secure money and supplies for the starving Cubans.

HOPE TAKEN FROM ROESEL.

The Slayer of Pitts Informed That He Must Surely Die Next Friday.

Louis Roesel, the convicted murderer of James Pitts, of Summit, N. J., whose sentence the Court of Pardons refused on Saturday to commute, was informed yesterday that he would have to die next Friday morning, the time set by the court.

Roesel said he was ready, but reiterated his declaration that he did not strike the blow that killed Pitts.

EVERYTHING YOU REQUIRE.

Furnished rooms to let. Boarders wanted. Bicycles, Plats, apartments, to let. Patents, real estate, Business opportunities. Situations, agents, Everything for you. There is no cause to wait!

JOURNAL WANTS will satisfy All that you desire.

JOURNAL ADS. will bring you All that you require.

Consult Journal "Wants" To-day.

ROMANCE STARTS SOCIETY TALKING.

Marriage of Miss Sanford Surprises New York and Yale.

The announcement of the marriage of George S. Sheffield and Miss Kitty Sanford, daughter of Professor S. S. Sanford, of Yale, at Media, Pa., a little town near Philadelphia, has not only taken by surprise society circles of this city, but also has caused much gossip at Yale and Bridgeport.

Miss Sanford is the granddaughter of Henry Sanford, former president of the Adams Express Company. She is wealthy in her own right and also heir to millions. She is strikingly beautiful, with eyes of dark violet and hair of a remarkable bronze hue.

She created a sensation when presented at the Court of St. James some four years ago, and Sir Robert Peel followed her to this country and ardently tried to win her. Neither her father nor grandfather approved of Sir Robert's suit and he was abruptly dismissed.

Miss Sanford was married June 10, 1896, to Victor Gorso Thorne, of this city. He was of an old Knickerbocker family, an athlete and wealthy.

The wedding took place at the magnificent home of the Sanfords, in Bridgeport, a large number of the most exclusive society people of New York were present, and the wedding presents were worth a fortune.

But the marriage was a mistake, and after two years a divorce was secured, and Mrs. Thorne resumed her maiden name. Her new husband was a close friend and confidante of Thorne, and was an usher at the previous wedding.

George Sheffield was a graduate of Yale of the class of '94. He is a grandson of Joseph Sheffield, founder of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale's scientific department. He is a cousin of McKinley's secretary, John Addison Porter.

He is wealthy and owns several large business blocks in New Haven, while his bride is a big slice of Bridgeport. He is connected with the United States Trust Company of this city, of which his maternal grandfather, John A. Stewart, who is now deceased, was president.

Thorne did not repeat the compliment that Sheffield paid him, for he was not an adherent of the same. This second marriage, the ceremony was, indeed, very quiet. A Philadelphia lawyer secured the marriage license at Media on Wednesday last, and requested the clerk of the court not to put the license on record at once.

On Thursday, Sheffield, Miss Sanford and a few close friends accompanied him to Media, and the ceremony was quickly concluded, and the party returned to this city. From the evidence it is evident that they did not expect the fact of the marriage to become public so soon.

DEATH LURKED IN CANNED MACKEREL.

Brooklyn Boy Poisoned by Lunch He Said a Workman Gave Him.

Brooklyn police are investigating another poison mystery. William Fell, thirteen years old, of No. 317 Warren street, a newsboy, told his mother last Wednesday night that he had got a job and was going to work in a bottling establishment at No. 232 Fulton street.

He went to work the next morning. On Saturday when he returned home he told his mother that he was sick. He said that a workman offered to him. He grew worse, and yesterday afternoon he died at the Long Island City Hospital. At 6 o'clock Dr. Simpson said he had been suffering from ptomaine poisoning, but he was recovering. An hour later he was dead.

At No. 232 Fulton street there is only a vacant lot, and where he really worked is not known.

PLANS FOR A BIG SAENGERFEST.

United Singers of Brooklyn Begin Arrangements for This Summer's Meeting.

The United Singers of Brooklyn, in which organization is embraced the thirty leading singing societies in that borough, yesterday started the movement for the National Saengerfest of the Northeastern Saengerbund to be held in Brooklyn this summer. Their festivals are held every three years. The last one was held in Philadelphia.

The bill is now before the Legislature granting the use of the Brooklyn Park to the Long Island City Hospital. At 6 o'clock Dr. Simpson said he had been suffering from ptomaine poisoning, but he was recovering. An hour later he was dead.

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QUARTER OF A CENTURY OF TRAINED NURSING.

Celebration at the Waldorf-Astoria To-night Will Be Attended by Its Prominent Supporters.

There will be a celebration of the first quarter of a century of trained nursing in America in the ball room of the Waldorf-Astoria to-night. The program will include a presentation of a statue to the nursing profession and a program of music will be interpreted by George William Warren and the choir of St. Thomas's Church. It is expected that Mayor Van Wyck and ex-Governor Levi P. Morton will be among the guests.

A brief history of the founding of the Bellevue School will be read. An address by Dr. William M. Peck, of Bellevue Hospital, will give an account of the part played by trained nurses in the reform of public hospital management in this country. The address will be followed by a training school since its foundation and prominent physicians of the city.

FATAL FALL DOWN HATCHWAY

Seaman French's Neck Broken While Scuffling with Robert Scott.

Boston, March 5.—While Thomas French and Robert Scott, English seamen, were scuffling on board the steamer Chicago this morning French fell thirty feet down a hatchway and broke his neck, dying soon afterward. Scott was saved from a similar fall by a charge of manslaughter. French was thirty-eight years old and lived in Hull, England, from which place the steamer sailed last month.

A GUARANTEED CURE.

Most difficult to cure—Chronic Constipation? Yet Cascarella Candy Cathartic is guaranteed to cure any case or money refunded. Druggists, 20c, 25c, 50c.

Declares There Will Be No Other Concession in "L" Fight Than Fair Play.

SIGNS TRUCE TO TRUCE.

General Belief That the Manhattan Ordinances Will Be Quietly Stifled.

That George J. Gould has hoisted a flag of truce in the "L" road controversy is not denied by those who are in a position to know. All the signs point to the fact that Mr. Gould has met Mr. Croker more than half way, and that the agitation against the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company will now be permitted to die a slow but painless death.

One prominent Tammany leader said yesterday that the anti-Manhattan ordinances had been introduced without Mr. Croker's knowledge, and that if he had been consulted they would never have been introduced. This, however, seems scarcely credible, as the ordinances were prepared by President James J. Coogan after consultation with John T. McCull, Tammany leader in the Board of Aldermen. It is scarcely conceivable that Mr. McCull did not know that there was at least a doubt of the power of the Municipal Assembly to legislate concerning the elevated railroads.

It is said that since Tammany opened fire on the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company the officials of that corporation have gone more than half way to patch up a settlement. Efforts have been made by close representatives of Mr. Gould to see Mr. Croker and talk to him, and the practical abandonment of the fight in the Municipal Assembly would indicate that these overtures have been at least partially successful.

Crocker Denies "Agreement."

Mr. Croker denied last night that there had been any agreement whatever between Mr. Gould and himself or any concession to him on the part of the board of directors.

"There has been no concession made," said he, "nor can there be any that will have any effect on the fight we are waging. The fight will go on until the people obtain the service they are entitled to. At the same time I will say this, the elevated railroad people have been making improvements since we began to call attention to their shortcomings, which shows that they are trying to do better. If they continue to show the proper spirit we shall help them all we can. But we are not going to let this go. As I said before, we are in it to stay."

Judge Dillon, counsel for the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, said yesterday nothing to add to the statement already made to the Journal, and Charles A. Gardner, also counsel for the company, refused to talk.

It is not probable that the drip-drip ordinance will be taken out of the committee report, a ruling of the Board of Aldermen. The same rate is likely to be the ordinance providing for the enclosure of elevated stations. On Wednesday the committee will report on the regular weekly meeting, will receive the reports of the eighteen experts who have been examining the "L" structure in order to determine whether it is in sound condition.

Reports for the Public.

These reports, after their submission to the board, will be made public. President Murphy has already declared that if the reports show the structure to be unsafe he will ask the Mayor to stop the running of trains. The publication of these reports will be one of the most important developments in the "L" controversy.

Not since 1876 has there been serious friction between the "L" roads and the city government. The "L" roads have been reduced to a mere utility, and the city has been able to get the best of the situation. The city has been able to get the best of the situation. The city has been able to get the best of the situation.

In February, 1876, the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, which was then known as the New York Elevated Railway Company, secured a permit to operate Battery Park. H. G. Stebbins was president of the Park Board at that time, and William C. Whitney was Corporation Counsel.

The language of the license was that the "L" roads were to be operated as a public utility, and that they were to be subject to the control of the city government.

Since that time numerous efforts have been made to get the "L" road out of Battery Park, but Tammany has an organization was never until now enlisted in any such movement.

Whatever differences may have existed between the "L" roads and the city government, they have been smoothed over. The "L" roads have been reduced to a mere utility, and the city has been able to get the best of the situation. The city has been able to get the best of the situation.

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Colorado Senator's Domestic Troubles Had Long Been Known.

END OF A "LOVE MATCH."

Mrs. Wolcott to Sue for a Divorce for Incompatibility Colorado Courts.

Washington, March 5.—The news that Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado, and his wife have practically separated after nine years of wedded life has not come in the nature of a surprise to their friends in this city. The separation is to be followed, it is now said, by a suit for divorce in the courts of Colorado. The Senator will, it is understood, interpose no objection to Mrs. Wolcott's plea for absolute divorce.

Senator Wolcott now occupies apartments at the Arlington Hotel, while Mrs. Wolcott still lives at the handsome residence on Connecticut avenue, which has been in the Wolcott family for several years. Both maintain dignified silence, and refuse to discuss the trouble, while interested friends are working hard to ascertain if the existing difficulties are irreconcilable.

Intense jealousy on one side and a pronounced fondness for the gay side of life on the other have led, it is said, to various difficulties between the two, and the cumulative result, after nine years, is the separation. Knowledge of these difficulties was prepared their friends in the Senatorial and diplomatic circles for the news, and yesterday it appears to have been made public.

The marriage of Senator Wolcott and Mrs. Wolcott took place at St. Paul, Minn., in 1890, was a love match. Mrs. Wolcott, it is asserted, is still madly in love with her husband.

That there has been a decided incompatibility dating back even from the earliest days of their marriage is no extreme to deny. Several years ago, one cold night, at a cotillion in the National Rifle armory, Senator Wolcott and Mrs. Wolcott were present. The Senator was promenading the floor with a handsome woman when Mrs. Wolcott stopped the pair and publicly rebuked her husband. Then she left, but the Senator remained. When he called for his carriage several hours later he found that it was not there and was compelled to walk home. Mrs. Wolcott having given orders to the coachman not to return for her husband.

It is now looked as though divorce proceedings would follow, but the affair was smoothed over. Senator Wolcott reportedly resolved to-day, and to request for a statement sent back word that he was not in.

Mrs. Wolcott also declined to make any statement. Her brother, Dr. Metcalf, who is acting for her, was equally reticent.

First Trouble a Year Ago.

Denver, March 5.—Wolhurst, the home of Senator Wolcott, is ninety miles south of Denver, and the handsome country place in Colorado. Four hundred acres or more are laid out as a park, and the Senator and Mrs. Wolcott were heard.

At that time extensive improvements were being made to the place. The house was being enlarged for entertainment on an even more lavish scale than formerly.

For a time the Senator and Mrs. Wolcott were being enlarged for entertainment on an even more lavish scale than formerly.

Senator Wolcott was in Washington. One day the contractors received notice that the plans for improving the place had been altered. The Senator was in Washington. One day the contractors received notice that the plans for improving the place had been altered.

Until that time Senator and Mrs. Wolcott had been regarded by their friends as an unusually loving and happy couple. No sign of discord had ever been noticed. It is evident that Mrs. Wolcott worshipped her husband and that she had a great influence over him.

Mrs. Wolcott was the widow of Lyman K. Bass. Mr. Bass came to Colorado for his health, located in Colorado Springs and was made attorney for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad at that place. Senator Wolcott was general attorney for the same road. After the death of Mr. Bass, the friendship between his widow and Senator Wolcott speedily ripened into love, and they were married about a year later.

Since then they have lived together most happily to all appearances until the trouble of a year ago.

Mrs. Bass was left an estate of about \$200,000 by her husband. Senator Wolcott is now worth probably about \$300,000.

Mrs. Wolcott's Mother Silent.

of the wife of Senator Wolcott, is a white haired old lady, who rules a certain section of the ultra-feminist society of Buffalo. She is credited with making a match between her daughter and the Senator. She declined to-night to discuss the present divorce proceedings.

When Mrs. Wolcott met the Senator she was Mrs. Lyman K. Bass, widow of one of President Cleveland's former law partners. Since her marriage Mrs. Wolcott has visited in Buffalo about once a year. On two occasions the Senator has accompanied her.

Boy in a Cell with Skull Cracked.

Patrolman Brennan, of the West Forty-seventh street station, early yesterday morning saw a young man staggering along West Fifty-fourth street, took him to the station house. He said he was a boy, living at No. 437 West Fifty-fourth street. About two hours later the doorman found the young man in the floor in an unconscious condition. He summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital, and after a special examination the surgeon reported that the boy had a possible fracture of the